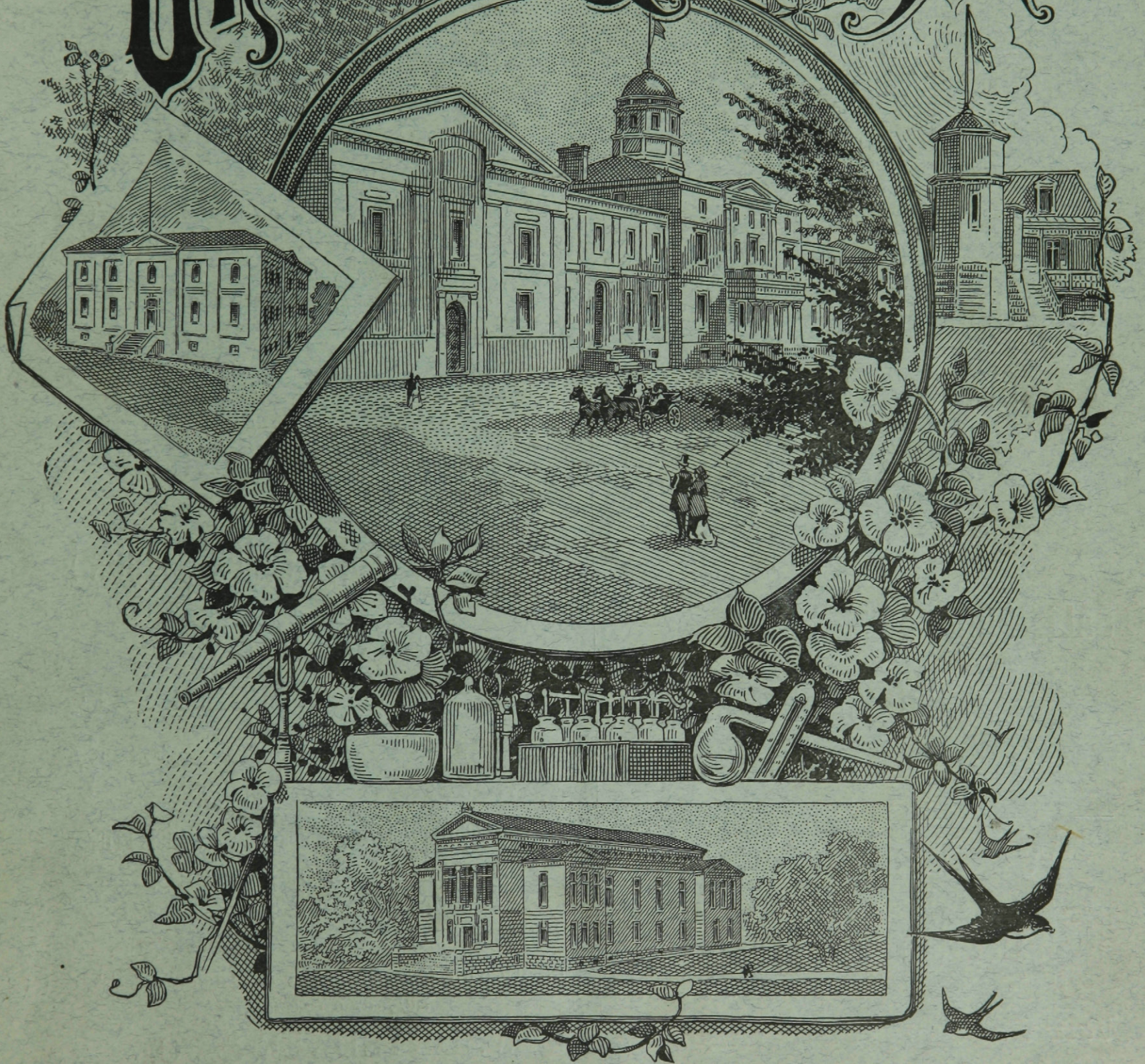


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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

VOL. X.]

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, OCTOBER 22ND, 1886.

[No. 1.

University Gazette.

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The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE will be published fortnightly during the College Session.

Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

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Editorials.

With this issue, begins Volume X. of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE. Fortunately for us and for all those who with us take a deep interest in the welfare of this paper, we need, in this our initial number, make no protestations other than this,—that THE GAZETTE will in the future as it has in the past, guided by what experience it has gained from mistakes made and success achieved, pursue an independent line of action, holding an unprejudiced and, we hope, equitable course of conduct between whatever of antagonistic interests there may be among the different elements which go to make up our University life. We shall consider it the greatest misfortune of all, should we ever be called upon to justly condemn any of the acts of the author-

ities of MCGILL in anything that pertains to her welfare and greatness. We are, however, too conscious of the importance of the duties which the editorial staff of this paper assume, to shrink from an honest criticism of all that pertains to the institution which we hold in such deep reverence and esteem. We trust that neither the enthusiasm of youth, nor the immaturity of our knowledge shall ever betray us into what might appear a disrespectful expression regarding any of the University authorities. But, on the other hand, we are equally anxious that neither faint-heartedness nor misplaced and misapplied respect shall ever discourage us from a temperate, but not uncertain statement of our convictions.

To the undergraduates, we look for much assistance in the way of literary contributions, and of using the GAZETTE as the medium for the expression of their wants and their aspirations. The recent graduates of the University have done much for the undergraduates: mainly through their efforts, the paper has been placed upon so sound a financial basis that all doubts as to its stability are now expelled. They have laboured themselves towards supplying our columns with interesting and valuable material: they have not lost sight however of the fact that the paper's chief *raison d'être* is in the interests of the undergraduates; and so the editorial staff numbers among its members a representative from every Faculty of the University. Experience has taught us, that these Faculty editors are our most important members; and we now appeal to the undergraduates to look to their own editor, to see that he is representing their interests, and at the same time to give him their assistance in the arduous duties which he has undertaken at their call for the common weal.

As in former years, we now again earnestly solicit literary contributions from all friends of the GAZETTE. In another column we publish a list of some of those who will contribute articles to our pages this season. Among them will be found the names of some of the first literary men of this city, and indeed of the Dominion. We aim at improving even the past high record of the paper. We shall miss the ready pen of our first editor-in-chief of last year: to him, the GAZETTE owes very much of its success; but it is not in the line of McGill men to regard any such loss as irreparable. Deeply as we may feel the loss, deeply as we do feel it, we

should have profited little from the good work which he did among us, and little from the influences which have given us birth, did we not hope, as we grow older, to see better work done and greater successes achieved.

A word may be necessary as to the actual position the GAZETTE now occupies. We have said that it is now on a solid financial basis. Thanks to the energy and good judgment of the Board of Directors, the paper is, in fact, in a very flourishing condition financially. The joint stock company, formed some time ago to take hold of the paper, has, since last session, become incorporated. Our readers will note with pleasure, we have no doubt, the very much improved appearance of the paper. The Board of Directors have thought that our success in the past would warrant them in having prepared the new cut of the college buildings which adorns this issue.

The paper is now incorporated under the name of "THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE": the name McGill has been dropped. Those who sought for and obtained incorporation felt that, if the paper was to continue and increase its usefulness, it must be a thoroughly independent organ. On the other hand, so long as the name McGill appeared, it was almost impossible for the general public to dissociate its opinions and utterances from those of the authorities of the University, who, therefore, found themselves in some instances compromised by its articles. Now, however, there can be no danger of this. It is the organ of the undergraduates and graduates of the University. Through it the authorities may learn what are the feelings and aspirations of her sons and daughters concerning her career. She has a right to expect from us the most intelligent and the most fervent support, and we from her a cherishing and warm sympathy. We are happy to be able to say that the most cordial relations exist between us and the University authorities, and we hope and believe that we shall each do our allotted work so faithfully and so well that the one will, as the years roll on, strengthen and assist the other.

In the final number of last year's issue we had occasion to refer to the fact that the College Y. M. C. A. contemplated erecting a building in which to meet. We supported the idea at the time, and are pleased to find that it has not been allowed to lapse. Already, by a subscription among the students, \$100 has been collected, and arrangements are being made to begin a systematic canvass among the outside friends of the University. We advance no arguments in favor of the scheme, for it must present itself favorably to every

one. Certain it is that, with the exception of our Y. M. C. A., there is no society in the college which seeks out the new-comer from distant towns or villages and makes him welcome, and only those who have felt the pangs of homesickness and loneliness can realize the pleasure of seeing a kindly face and pressing a friendly hand. For this, if for nothing else, the society merits success.

The association is evidently in earnest and very enthusiastic, and must eventually succeed in its intention. But we need a building for our Athletic Association, and very shortly we will find the sporting men of the University waking up and inaugurating a movement in that direction with their usual irresistibility. And then the long suffering subscriber will naturally ask: "Why do you want two buildings? Will not one building of double size do the work of the two, and be cheaper?" What reply can be made? The Y. M. C. A. can surely not say that it has nothing to do with the sporting men, nor can these avow antagonism to the former, for the conclusions drawn therefrom would be as humiliating as untrue. Let the Muscular Christians join with the Y. M. C. A. and at once set about raising funds for a building suitable for both Associations, and the two organizations will interact most favorably. That sanctimonious piety, self elevating or self-debasing—for one is as bad as the other—which expresses itself in words and dogmas and in pitying the sinner, without helping him, will be avoided and a broad, genial, manly, non-denominational religion become the spirit of the college. The strongest athlete, whom one never hears to speak of religion, will not be ashamed to belong to an organization whose creed is outlined above. Besides the effect for good that the two institutions will have upon one another, there is this to be said, that the two will have no more in common under one roof than they have now, unless they desire it. The amalgamation will be natural and not forced. So that, on whatever side of the question we look, it will be unfortunate if the Athletic Association cannot see its way clear to join with the Y. M. C. A. to erect a building.

It is no news to the observant, that the science faculty of McGill University has been making rapid progress during the past few years. The number of students in attendance has been constantly increasing and the accommodation been as rapidly enlarged, as the funds of the faculty permit. An advanced course has been inaugurated in Practical Chemistry and Mining Engineering; and new laboratories have been erected that compare favorably in point of accoutrement with those of other American Colleges.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 21st, the new course of lectures to students—at which, we understand, graduates also will be made welcome—will be opened with a lecture by T. Sterry Hunt, L.L. D., (Cantab.) F. R. S., on the Iron Industries, a subject of which, no one is more competent to treat than the distinguished scientist, who has consented to deliver the inaugural lecture. It is to be hoped that when the faculty is making such efforts, on behalf of the students, these will show their appreciation of these endeavors, by a large attendance.

While upon the subject of this faculty, we may add that an Engineering Laboratory, will probably be the next addition to its efficiency. But little is required, except an engine and a few instruments for accurate measurement. Should there be any philanthropic mind seeking to do good, we hope it will give this idea some consideration. We intend in some future issue, to revert to this subject.

THE LAW FACULTY.

The changes that have been made in the regulations of this Faculty since last session, claim some short notice at our hands. The alterations, so far as we see, are two, namely: in the hour when the lectures are given, and the division of the course of study.

To speak of the latter first, we consider it an excellent move, and perhaps only those who have attended the lectures are capable of appreciating the change. Formerly, about six subjects were taken up at the beginning of the session in October, and the lectures on each were continued throughout the whole college year with the examination at the end in March. It was difficult for a student to concentrate enough time and attention to any one of the branches to give him a clear insight into it, and the fact of the subjects being more or less nearly allied to each other, was not calculated to keep one's knowledge as distinct as desirable. The idea now adopted, that is, of taking up only three or four branches during the first term, giving the lectures on each more frequently, and having an examination on the work of the term at Christmas, is a good one, and will, we are sure, be not only beneficial to the students, but make the Professors' task an easier and more interesting one. An occasional grind at the beginning of the lecture hour, such as is now given by the Professor of Civil Procedure, would be a help to the students and appreciated by most of them.

The other change referred to is one on which there is likely to be more difference of opinion. Instead of the hours being from four to six, they are now from half past four to half past six. We know that it is

very difficult to please all in a matter of this nature, and that some professors and students found it inconvenient to leave their offices as early as four o'clock, but the alteration of the time of meeting makes the closing too late and the tendency will be to cut down the length of the second lecture. We fear that a lecture in the morning, at any rate in the present quarters, would seriously interfere with the other duties of many, particularly those attending lectures in Arts; so that we think the present time should be given a good trial, especially as we feel confident that the Faculty is desirous of meeting the needs of all as far as is possible and of doing what it can to improve the course.

THE CHAIR OF MIDWIFERY IN MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Under this heading, the *Canada Medical Journal* for October notices the change that has been made in the above-mentioned chair, and in that connection goes on to say,—“Dr. James C. Cameron, late Professor of Obstetrics in Bishop's College, has, ever since he graduated in McGill, paid special attention to obstetrics. Shortly after graduating he spent a considerable time in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and quite recently he acted as assistant in Professor Braun's obstetrical wards in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus, in Vienna. This, the great midwifery school of the world at the present day, offers advantages that are not elsewhere attainable. Dr. Cameron is well known as a clear, forcible and enthusiastic teacher. He has a field before him of unlimited usefulness, and it is our earnest wish that he may long live to cultivate it.”

Dr. Cameron is entering upon his duties with much enthusiasm, which shows itself in a very practical manner. He has brought out with him from the 'old country' the most complete set of papier-maché casts that has ever been brought to America.

In addition to these casts, he has imported several wax models from Paris and a complete outfit of German instruments, of beautiful workmanship.

Thus fully equipped, Dr. Cameron should make of still greater interest what has hitherto been an interesting study, and should turn out students thoroughly trained in the theory and practice of obstetrics.

We wish him success and the appreciation of the students for the efforts he is making in their behalf.

OBITUARIES.

McGill has had occasion to mourn the death of two of her most worthy sons. As the students already know, especially those of the Arts Faculty, Mr. Thomas Pritchard was drowned on the 16th of June, at

Hawkesbury. He had been preaching there, and had just begun to be beloved by the people, when the sad accident occurred, which removed him from us. The body was recovered on the following Sunday, and buried at Harriston, Ont., his native place.

The other death that we have to record is that of Mr. Ferguson, a former student and member of class '87. Mr. Ferguson had an attack of Typhoid fever in 1885, soon after his return to college, from which illness he never completely recovered. Symptoms of Phthisis showed themselves, and in September last he died at his home in Berlin, Ont.

Both men had won the respect of their fellow students and their untimely death is sincerely regretted. To their afflicted relations we offer our deepest sympathy.

THE LATE VEN. ARCHDEACON LEACH.

In the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Leach, McGill University loses one of her warmest friends and ripest scholars.

Perhaps no man, not even excepting the distinguished Principal of this University himself, has wrought more unceasingly or more devotedly in the interests of McGill, than did Dr. Leach. At a time when the college was not in nearly so flourishing a condition as it is now, Dr. Leach occupied an important position on the teaching staff, and thus having borne the burden and heat of the day, he lived to enjoy the esteem and regard of the able body of men who now compose her professorial staff, as well as the heartfelt respect of the students, who now in these latter years crowd her halls.

The deceased gentleman was born at Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1805, studied for the ministry, and was ordained in 1831.

NOTICE.

The following well known writers will contribute articles to this paper during the ensuing year 1886-7:

GEO. MURRAY, B. A. (Oxon.)
JOHN LESPERANCE, (Laclede.)
PROF. ARCHIBALD.
PROF. TRENHOLME.
PROF. HUTCHINSON.
MR. MOTT.
W. DIXON, B. A.
W. J. WHITE, B. A.
A. MCGOUN, JR., B. A.

A Sunday school teacher told his infants to ask any questions they had in their minds, and a little one asked, "When's the circus coming?"

Patient.—What do you think of a warmer climate for me, Doctor?

Doctor.—Great Scott! man isn't that just what I am trying to save you from?

Poetry.

A PAUPER POET.

In a vast city's swarming street,
Where crowds sweep wave-like on,
Where, if some strange, quaint sight we meet,
We turn, and lo! 'tis gone;

I saw a face that moved my heart,
That haunts my memory yet;
Its phantom never can depart,
Although but once we met.

I may not tell the wretchedness
That glared from out its eyes;
Touched by its silent, sore distress,
I could not check my sighs.

He pass'd: men mutter'd, and I heard
His life's eventful tale—
What marvel if my soul was stirr'd
That stranger to bewail?

A Poet once—his magic strains
Through Italy had rung,
And with wild music pierced the brains
And hearts of old and young,

He had sung Love, Liberty, and Light,
And, by some weird control,
Had troubled, as an Angel might,
The waters of each soul.

And now he threads the crowded street,
A care-worn pauper old—
White-haired, ill-clad in summer's heat,
Ill-clad in winter's cold.

Methought, that Bard, bow'd down and weak,
Was like some leafless vine,
Which, storm-tost, on a hill-side bleak,
And white with snow, doth pine;

While the rich juice that from it ran,
Like song from a Poet's heart,
Cheers, warms and fires the soul of men
In climes that oceans part!

GEO. MURRAY.

Contributions.

A MCGILL MAN.

BY JAY WOLFE.

Written for the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

CHAP. I.

"Long may our *Alma Mater* stand,
Her worth be known in every land;
And may her sons remember still,
To love and honour old McGill."—*College Song*.

It was a wet, sultry morning in the month of September, not twenty years ago, that two young men alighted from the Eastern train at Bonaventure Station. As the engine came puffing and blowing from the Point, the aspect seemed to deepen in gloominess, until at last by dint of bell-ringing and hoarse whistling the passengers were landed in the shed, euphuistically and grandiloquently styled, in common parlance, the *deepôt*. Everything was damp and muggy; even the engine seemed to have caught a severe cold, and to be in a cross, grumbling, hoarse mood in consequence. The porters, too, must evidently be all laid up with influenza, for none of them are on the scene. The only representative of official-

dom present, as far as one can make out, is an old white-haired, much-to-be-pitied cripple, whom they have apparently nicknamed "policeman," for they have that superscription placed upon his cap.

Having given orders that their baggage was to be kept till called for, the two young men before alluded to made for a cab, which they succeeded in securing after some difficulty. Cabmen have a little weakness which leads them to cry out "engaged" when they see single gentlemen with no baggage about to employ them, and I have myself frequently been obliged to take a cab through the intermediation of a policeman. Our two young friends, for such we may at once call them, having secured the cab, were in some doubt as to where they should go. The elder and stouter of the two, Brown by name, was for driving to Mrs. Barlow's, who at that time kept a kind of general eating-house in the vicinity of University street, for the young men who were attending McGill College. His companion, however, said that they had better go to the St. Lawrence Hall and have a good breakfast, as he was deucedly hungry. To the St. Lawrence Hall they decided to go, and in a very short time were comfortably enjoying a meal sufficient to satisfy the most ravenous of appetites.

The latter of the two young men, who was no more than seventeen or eighteen years of age, had come to Montreal from one of the Lower Provinces to enter McGill University. His companion, Brown, had already completed his freshman year, and was returning to prosecute with renewed vigour his studies at that famed institution. Of Brown I never knew very much, but in Clonardo Blake I have ever taken the liveliest interest. Brown died early. In this world, alas, he never took his degree. Who knows whether in that other world he still engages in those studies which in this he was so fond of. Typhoid fever, contracted in a Montreal boarding-house, cut off this promising youth, and I remember one cold morning following his remains, with three or four hundred other students, from the General Hospital. Blake's relations I subsequently became intimately acquainted with, and for many a day Clonardo himself has been my most intimate friend and companion. I think I know his character better than his own wife. His father was Chief-Justice of Shediact in the Maritime Provinces. At the time of which I am writing the Blakes were tolerably well off, though they were afterwards somewhat unfortunate, as we shall presently see. They were of Irish extraction, but had been settled in Shediact for many a long day. His father was an extremely clever man, and had made rapid strides in his profession. His mother was one of the kindest-hearted women I ever met. His sister—but why enter into the charms and graces of each member of that family circle!

I remember well that September morning—the first time I ever set eyes on young Blake. I was sitting in my room in a boarding-house on McGill College avenue, now designated, I believe, Jerusalem Walk, when my landlady entered in a meek and humble way and asked me if I would consent to share one of my rooms with another young gentleman who was below stairs. Mrs. Slitherum was naturally of an

aggressive and rather violent nature, but when she had a favour to ask no one was more sleek and agreeable. I knew the minute she entered my room that she wanted something from me, and I accordingly determined to be rather stiff with her.

"You know very well, Mrs. Slitherum, I want my rooms to myself. I came here to be quiet, and if you are not satisfied with what I am paying you just let me know."

"I didn't say nothing about pay," responded Mrs. S. with more force than I had expected, "I on'y asked ye if ye wouldn't be more comfortable if ye had a nice young gentleman to share this room with ye and pay half the charge."

"Well, who is the fellow who wants it?"

"He's down stairs—a rather nice-looking young man."

"What's his name?"

"I didn't ask him. Don't you think you might let him share this room with you? He wants two rooms just—"

"That's all right, but what do you know about the fellow? I don't want to live with every Tom, Dick, and Harry. Why, you don't even know the fellow's name."

"That's easily mended. I'll call him up to see the room. He wants two rooms; a sleeping-room and some place—"

"I don't care a d——what he wants, Mrs. Slitherum. I pay for my rooms and I am going to have them to myself."

I am happy to say that I very, very seldom swear, but on this occasion I was exasperated by my landlady's deprecative manner. Not an hour before, she had been most insolent to me when I complained of my breakfast not having been kept tolerably warm for me. To be sure, I was a little late in rising, but a man who takes two rooms in a house surely deserves some little attention.

Mrs. Slitherum left my room and proceeded to inform Messrs. Brown and Blake, for these gentlemen it was who were down stairs, that through the pigishness of her lodger she was unable to meet their wishes. Our two friends, after having partaken of breakfast, had sallied forth to find lodgings—a pleasant experience which most students entering McGill must at some time or other go through. Brown having been in the city before, was quite up in all that pertains to boarding-houses. He knew at least a hundred places from which they might choose a resting-place, and before coming to our house they had visited some three or four others without being satisfied. Of the hundred places, however, which he had in his mind's eye, there were probably only a dozen which he would have thought of taking his friend to. Some were too expensive; some were too dirty; some were too much frequented by noisy medicals; some were presided over by too angelic mistresses; and so on. Practically, then, the choice of lodgings was rather limited, and Brown, when he heard Mrs. S.'s verdict, was beginning to feel rather disgusted.

From pure curiosity, when the landlady left my room I went to the top of the stairs and looked down to see what kind of fellow was below. I heard Blake

say that he wouldn't think of forcing himself on any one, that he was much obliged for the trouble taken by Mrs. S., and that they would try and find a suitable room somewhere else. I have never been able to tell to this day what it was that made me run down stairs, rudely put my landlady to one side, and with a polite bow to the strangers offer to do all in my power to make the gentleman comfortable if he would share my sitting-room with me. Whether it was Blake's voice I know not, but somehow or other I was irresistibly attracted towards that young fellow. If he had asked me for the loan of a dollar I think I should have given it to him at once, so completely had he fascinated me in the space of two minutes. This was most foolish of me, of course. He might, for all I knew, have been a most disreputable youth. He might have been in the habit of drinking, or playing cards, or he might have been a penniless adventurer. You must remember that I had never seen the fellow before, and that from the merest caprice I asked him to live on the most intimate terms with me; I took him to my bosom just as if I were a romantic school girl, and he a brand new girl friend. He accepted my offer with a few words of thanks, and after some further matters had been settled between the high contracting parties, it was agreed that Brown and he should go to the station and bring up their baggage. Brown, whom strangely I had never met at College, always went to the same house, where only one boarder was taken in, and where he was kindly treated. Coming from the same part of the country as Blake, he had travelled up with him, and was anxious to see him comfortably settled. I had come up to town rather early that year, as I was trying for a scholarship, and had taken two rooms, a luxury not often indulged in by an undergraduate. Blake also, as we have seen, was desirous of having two rooms, as he was to have a good allowance from home, and his father had recommended him to have them. Thus fate threw us together as students. We are now both growing old, but still we often see one another, and recall over a glass of wine those, on the whole, happy days which as undergraduates of McGill, we spent together. What I am going to write is a mere attempt to chronicle a few years in the life of my friend, between the time when he entered College and the time when he took upon his shoulders the serious duties of practical life. I have no plot to unfold, no sensational developments to relate. A few chapters of an every day life, that is all I have to tell, and those who expect more will most surely be disappointed.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Minks (horrified).—Do you mean to say, Mrs. M., that you are going to the party in such a dress as that?

Mrs. Mink.—Why, certainly, the neck isn't half so low as Mrs. Dash's.

I think you better wear your old dress and keep that one for the musicale next Thursday.

The Musicales! Where?

At the blind asylum.—

THE WISH.*

Link fingers and wish! O! Bright Eyes,
Is there aught I can summon for you?
Shall I summon a lover so true,
Who will turn out a prince in disguise?

As a gem on your forehead to wear
I would wish down a star from the skies,
But 'twould pale at the splendor that lies
In the wealth of your brown, silken hair.

Shall I wish you more wise than the wise?
That your charms may forever endure?
I will wish your young heart ever pure,
And that joys may increase as time flies.

ATTIE.

*When two young people utter the same word at the same time, it is customary to link fingers and each wish something for the other's benefit. Under these circumstances the wish is certain to be fulfilled.

McGill News.

There are over 60 freshmen in medicine.

The Law faculty has four in the third year, and seven each in the first and second.

Arts has a freshman class of 44, a senior year of 25, a junior year of 22, and a sophomore class of 19 men.

The first year have elected Mr. Campbell, B.A., as their president; E. J. Bowes, vice-president; and Mr. C. Ault, secretary.

The Undergraduates' Literary Society has elected R. B. Henderson, president; Hilton Pedley, vice-president; and J. A. McPhail, secretary.

A meeting of the final class in Medicine was held on Wednesday morning last, to pass resolutions in connection with the death of Mr. James Ferguson, a former student and member of the class of '87.

On the night of October 11th, the Reading Room Committee held their first meeting and elected officers as follows:—President, A. Macarthur; Vice-President, M. L. Hursey; Secretary, W. F. Ferrier; Treasurer, Mr. McPhail.

To Prof. McLeod, of McGill College, we believe the credit is due of being the first on the continent, if not in the world, to successfully apply electricity to the timing of bicycle races. This was accomplished at the late C.W.A. meet, the times being recorded to the 100th part of a second. In every case there was a very slight discrepancy between the time as given by the electric timer and as recorded by stop watches, the former making the race the fractions of a second slower than the latter. This was caused by the fact that the electric timer started simultaneously with the report of the pistol, being connected with the firearm, when the watches would not start for a moment or two. The watches, therefore, give the actual time of the race perhaps closer than the electric apparatus, but the latter possesses the great advantage of being invariably exact.—*The Canadian Wheelman.*

The following is the result of the recent examinations held at McGill at the opening of the present scholastic year:—

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE FOR TWO YEARS.

THIRD YEAR.

Natural Science Scholarship,—Le Rossignol, James.
Classical and Modern Language Scholarship,—Day, John L.

Classical and Modern Language Scholarship,—Brynan, Andrew.

EXHIBITIONS TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.

THIRD YEAR.

Natural Science Exhibition,—Giles, Wm. J.

SECOND YEAR.

Deeks, Wm. E.

FIRST YEAR.

McDougall, Robert
Nicholls, A. G.
Robertson, A. A.
Reed, Thomas B.
Trenholme, Ed. C.
Fry, F. M.

The law students have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President,—Wm. H. Burroughs.
Vice-President,—A. W. Craigie.
Secretary,—H. Fry, B.A.
Sports Committee, { H. A. Budden, B.A.
 R. H. Clerk, B.A.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

At a meeting of the students in Law held on the 6th inst., the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Burroughs, '87; Vice-President, A. W. Craigie, '88; Secretary, Henry Fry, '88; Delegate to the Sports Committee (vice Mr Bourgeois, left the faculty), R. H. Clark, '89.

Officers in Medicine:—Final classes (3rd and 4th years), Mr. Wm. Bowen, President: second year, Mr. Claude L. Wheeler, B.A., President.

The following are the officers in Science:—Fourth year; President, Wm. A. Carlyle; Secretary, P. Ball; representatives on Reading Room Committee, W. Ferrier and R. Rinfret:—Third: President, C. Hopkins, Reading Room Committeeman, F. Ogilvie. The second and first years have not yet elected their officers.

The officers in Arts are:—Fourth year; President, Mr. Clag; Secretary, W. A. Cameron; Reading Room Committeemen, R. Johnston and A. Macarthur:—Third year: President, W. Giles; Secretary, J. Le Rossignol; Reading Room Committeemen, W. Duke and J. McPhail:—Second year: President, W. Gibson; Secretary, D. Holden; Reading Room Representative, Mr. Meighen:—First year; President, Mr. McDougall; Secretary, P. Davidson; Reading Room Committeeman, A. Nichols.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

This year opens under favorable auspices for this Faculty. Except one, all the old faces, whom we would expect, are with us, along with a goodly number of new ones. The Freshmen number fifteen, and to them we offer the hand of good fellowship, wishing them every success and many pleasant hours under the care of our honored *Alma Mater*. The second and third years are both large in numbers and good in material, while the fourth, numbering eight, hope to maintain the prestige of their Faculty.

This has been a favorable year for field work, especially railroading, and a larger number than usual have been engaged during the past vacation in practical work. These are some of those thus engaged:

Jas. McCarthy,	Hydrographical Survey of the Mattawasca river
W. Ferrier,	Mines in Eastern Townships.
R. Rinfret,	Lachine Railroad Bridge of C. P. R.
P. Taylor,	C. P. R. "Short Line."
P. Ball,	Topographical Survey, P.E.I.
W. A. Carlyle,	Western Ontario Pacific RR.
S. Lovelace,	C. P. RR., east of St. Jerome.
W. Carmichael,	C. P. R. Machine shops.
E. May,	Fensom's Elevator Works, Toronto.
A. Childs,	G. T. R. Workshops.
C. Walters,	Lachine.
A. Aeneas,	G. T. R. Workshops.
C. McNutt,	Gatineau Exploration.
C. McKenzie,	Asbestos Mines, Danville, P.Q.

A request was sent up to Dean Bovey, by the Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, to allow such students as should desire to assist on the parties now engaged on the survey of the St. Lawrence, and some have already been out. The prospects for next year are even brighter, and we hope all will make an endeavor to secure practical experience, which means everything to an engineer.

The new laboratories, intended especially for quantitative analysis, will be opened about Christmas time, and will, when finished, be unrivalled in Canada. Under the able direction of Dr. Harrington, the arrangements are of the latest and most approved designs, while the tables, which are entirely of his own plans, seem perfectly adapted for the work.

We hope health and success will be the lot of each member of this Faculty, and that much real useful work will be accomplished by all.

ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, SIR WM. DAWSON.

In selecting from the multitude of topics, local and general, which present themselves in connection with the occasion on which we are assembled, I have thought it well to descend to first principles, and to notice a few of the general questions that lie at the foundation of educational work.

At the present time no doctrine is more popular than that of evolution, and many enthusiastic persons are willing to believe in the principle even in cases to which it cannot legitimately apply, where there is, in fact, nothing to be evolved or unrolled, and no adequate cause to produce its unrolling if there were. But evolution is a perfectly legitimate principle where there is a germ to be evolved and the proper conditions for its development. We may all safely believe in the development of a germ lying in a seed into a plant or of the embryo cell in an egg into a chick, though even in these, adequate and suitable causes must be at work to further the development. In like manner nothing is more certain than the development of the child into the man or woman, and in this there are two factors, or groups of factors, one consisting of the life and power of growth present in the child, the other in the external influences to which it may be subjected. The one group of factors may be styled

the individual potentialities of the child; the other constitutes its education. A child is the germ or bud of a man or woman. If left to itself it will be evolved into manhood or womanhood by its own spontaneous vitality. If we wish to regulate this process, we must know and observe its natural laws.

The old-fashioned comparison of the child to a block of marble to be hewed into shape by the educator is therefore altogether incorrect. The true educator is a cultivator training a living plant. The Heavenly Father himself can educate in no other way, for we are the vine and He is the husbandman. If this fact of constant continuous growth is neglected, there can be no true education, or in other words, the growth itself will be the practical educator, and the work of the so-called teacher will be merely the patching of extraneous matter upon it, like tying artificial leaves in a living plant. It may be worse than this, for if the work of education runs counter to the natural growth of the pupil's mind, it may be like the placing of a board or a tile over a tender plant, by which it becomes blanched, deformed and worthless.

Admit these general principles and we must hold that the work of education is one of the most complex and difficult of scientific arts, an art which must delicately suit itself to all the elements physiological, psychical, and ethical in the constitution of the pupil, and requiring for its successful practice the knowledge of a great number of scientific principles. We may well ask—Who is sufficient for such a work and I feel sure that the greater number of experienced and successful teachers have long ago become impressed with a deep sense of their own weakness and insufficiency. More especially will this be the case when we bear in mind the necessary limitations and disabilities of the work of the educator, arising from the short time available for its prosecution, and the rapid development of mind and body during that time, from the varied requirements for special studies, depending in the needs of society, from the necessity of teaching large numbers of children having varied powers and tendencies in the same class and by the same method, and from traditional mistakes, as for example, a defective method of spelling and artificial classifications in grammar.

Thus the thoughtful educator, while rightly appreciating the problem he has to solve, is placed in the midst of difficulties which are in individual cases often insoluble. It would, I think be easy to show that the discordant views which prevail on such subjects as the range of school studies, the relation of these studies to health, the expediency of payment for results, the conducting of examinations, the relations of scientific and literary studies, and the bearing of moral and religious culture in the work of the school, largely depend on the more or less wide and accurate views which may be held in relation to the fundamental point above stated, that the educator has to train a being in a state of active growth, and differing in every succeeding day from its capabilities and attainments of the day before. Keeping this principle in view, we may now glance at a few current topics of educational discussion.

If we ask what studies should first occupy the atten-

tion of the youthful pupil, two apparently contradictory answers are at once given; first, it is unquestionable that the child is naturally an observer and experimenter with everything within his reach. Therefore his early lessons should be object lessons, and he should begin his education with science. But then it is also evident that memory and speech are developed more rapidly than thought, therefore he should begin with words and memory-lessons. The truth concealed under this apparent antagonism is that the average child conducts his own education in the way of accumulating facts and experiences, trying to express these in speech, and thus learning to think and generalize. This is the natural process, and one absolutely scientific, and to be imitated as far as possible in our clumsy methods.

It was supposed to be a grand discovery when the framers of the English educational law hit upon the method of payment by results, but nothing could have been more disappointing if we are to judge by what may be called the ultimate results of the method itself, in complaints and controversies, yet surely it is reasonable to pay rather for what is done than for the mere form of doing it. The real question is as to the results actually desired. If the results are the cramming of a certain amount of brain-racking technicalities tested by severe examinations, it may well be that such results are dear at any price. But let us suppose that the increase in weight, muscle, and healthy complexion among the pupils, their actual growth in practical, mental resources and high moral qualities are among the results looked for, then payment by results may not be so bad as it has been called, if proper methods could be devised for measuring the results attained.

The time allowed for education is all too short, but are we justified in lengthening it by exacting of children five or six hours of brain-work per day. If we do this what is to become of the physical, esthetical, mental, and spiritual growth? If we could judiciously unite all these kinds of education, it might be possible to go on educating all day without weariness or undue pressure. But it would be better for the teacher to content himself with two hours of mental work per day, if the rest of the time can be spent in something useful and profitable; one thing at least is certain that when fatigue of brain or mind begins, education ceases.

The taste of the present time runs strongly in favour of examinations. Block up with chevaux de prise of hard examination papers the access to every distinction and profession, and take these examinations out of the hands of the educator and place them in the keeping of crotchety old gentlemen educated at least a quarter of a century ago, and all will be well; but examination without previous good education is as worthless as a well dug in a dry sand bank, and examination itself is a scientific art amounting to no less than the accurate testing of the whole development of the learner up to a certain point—an art to which no one is systematically trained, and which comes naturally or by experience to only a very small percentage, even of men of learning. The examination craze of the present day is one of its features,

which will be most heartily condemned by the coming age.

The battle as to the question of health and education has lately raged with great violence around the higher education of women, and the trumpet-blast which the President of the Medical Congress at Brighton, Dr. Moore, felt it his duty to blow, has stirred up the strife with new acerbity. We are all wrong, according to Dr. Moore, in attempting to educate women. Woman is a physiological machine understood only by medical professors, and cannot be touched by the educator without a strain and over-pressure fatal to all her proper functions. In reading Dr. Moore's address one begins to feel thankful that the old-fashioned Moslem and Hindu Zenana still exists, with its happy inmates, secluded from the march of education, occupied only with their baths and perfumes, and destitute of all undue pressure of learning and ideas. It is clear to such properly nurtured womanhood that the world must look for the mothers of the great and good of the coming time, and it is to be hoped that "Zenana Missions" may not interfere with their healthful continuance. Some of Dr. Moore's illustrations are, however, fitted to raise doubts as to his own infallibility. He informs us that the mother of Bacon could not have written the *Novum Organum*. That may be, but surely it did not constitute her special fitness to be mother of the great philosopher. We rather trace this in her active intellect and in the fact that she had viewed a thorough education at a time when education was at least threefold as hard a process as it is at present. He tells us that the mother of Bonaparte was obliged to share the fatigues and dangers of her husband's campaigns, but I am sure that if we were to send the prospective mothers of England on campaigns in the Soudan, or those of Canada to wade through the snow and mud, with our volunteers in their expeditions in the North-West, we should find the pressure even greater than if we sent them to College, and that our future Napoleons would be purchased at a too dear rate. If Dr. Moore had thought of enquiring as to the physiological effects of late hours, luxurious diet, and the over-pressure of tight garments in one class of women, and those of the hard manual labours and burden-bearing of the peasant women on the Continent of Europe, he might have thought less of the evils of education.

Still one wrong does not excuse another, and it must be admitted that brain-work alone, without air and exercise, will not produce either perfect man or woman, and that woman, owing to her more active temperament and greater ambition, is more easily stimulated to excessive exertion than man, nor can there be any doubt that the present desire of women to have precisely the course of study which custom and routine have prescribed for men is scarcely wise. They could do much better for themselves by striking out a new course, as has practically been done by the more advanced of the Colleges for women. These are questions of the highest interest for educators, but are not to be discussed on the low physiological level occupied by Dr. Moore and some other old-fashioned physicians.

While physiologists deprecate the overstrain to the physical system caused by severe study, other doubters are concerned about the moral and religious tendency of education, and are continually insisting on the necessity of some special doctrinal teaching. I have always felt that it is a poor compliment to Christianity to hold that the Christian family, the Sabbath school, the Christian Church, and the word and spirit of God, will be unable to convert the world without the help of the poor over-tasked teacher. I have also seen that it is the life and personal influence of the teacher rather than any form of religious lesson that can really benefit children. Farther, there can be no doubt that even a secular school, with good discipline, self-denial, and kind guidance, is nearer akin to spiritual life than is the training of the street.

But we must not forget that Christianity is the religion of a book. Its founder came to give intellectual light as well as salvation. He says that he came to bear witness to the truth, and affirms that truth alone can make men free, and he sent forth apostles and evangelists to fix in writing this testimony to truth. He thus appealed to the educated intelligence of men, and proclaimed that his true followers must be readers and thinkers. The Bible thus becomes the Magna Charta of education, and it is only where it is a household book that education can have its full opportunity, and that mental activity and progress can co-exist with active and enlightened Christianity. It follows that with Christ as our guide and as Protestant educators, we have little to do with the teaching of any particular creed, and that our main business in connection with religion is to train men capable of reading and understanding God's word for themselves. That was a grand and far-reaching resolution of the New England Puritans, that they must have enough education to enable every man to read the Bible, for while the Bible contains much that the simplest reader can understand, it also affords scope for the neglect of study of the most cultivated minds.

(To be concluded in next issue)

Societies.

INTER-COLLEGIATE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Missionary Convention which would have been held here had not the small-pox prevented, has been arranged to be held at the end of the present month. Delegates will be present from the Toronto, Cobourg and Kingston colleges. During the day, papers will be read and discussed by the students in session. In the evening public meetings will be held. One of these is expected to be held in the Molson Hall and to be addressed on the subject of Medical Missions by Mr. D. L. Wishard of New York. A programme will be out about a week before the convention.

Students in Medicine will be interested in knowing that the subject of Medical Mission, will be presented at the coming Missionary Convention, by a

gentlemen who is probably as well informed on the subject as any man in America, D. L. Wishard, of New York. Besides the public meeting in the Molson Hall, on the evening of October 29th, to be addressed by Mr. Wishard, there will be a conference with medical students on this question on the following day. A notice of the details of these meetings will be out later.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The evening of Saturday, October 9th, saw one of the most enjoyable receptions ever known at McGill College. The reception was under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A., and was held for the purpose of bringing the freshmen into contact with their elder fellow students, and also to allow these latter to meet one another after the holidays. The guests were received by Sir Wm. Dawson, the patron, and Mr. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., the president, and then wandered at their own free will up the polished staircase and through the magnificent museum. Many fair heads were seen bending over the mineral and geological cases, little thinking that the greatest attraction for the student at their side was the presence of the post pliocene specimen at his right. Venus' Hairstone, seemed much more romantic that Saturday, than it does at examinations. The stereoscope and piano below stairs in the Lecture Theatre, were in demand, and the boys woke the echoes heartily. Among the guests were noted the professors and many graduates. The reception committee owes a debt of gratitude to the ladies of Montreal, for their kindness in providing refreshments and for the tastily arranged tables, which betrayed their handiwork also, if we mistake not. The number of guests must have reached three hundred, and in this respect, and in that of pleasure and smoothness, the reception was a great success.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

To those who assisted last year in the formation of The University Club the success which has so far attended the movement must be very gratifying. The Club has again changed its quarters, and is at last comfortably settled in a house of its own in a very central part of the city. We must express our hearty approval of the action of the Committee in thus risking a little and making a step in advance. In thus renting and furnishing a house they are of course taking a large measure of responsibility upon their shoulders, and we take this opportunity of appealing earnestly to the graduates of the University not to belie the confidence which has been reposed in them, but to come forward and support the Committee in what must undoubtedly be considered the critical period in the history of the Club. We understand that in the new house there is a very fine billiard-room, in which it is the intention of the Committee to immediately place a table, so that with a well-stocked reading-room and free billiards the excuse will no longer exist that there is nothing to attract members.

In order to suitably furnish the house a special fund is being raised, and we are glad to say that be-

teen three and four hundred dollars have been cheerfully subscribed already. A greater sum than this, however, will be necessary, and any graduate or friend of the University who can afford to give something ought at once to show his public spirit by sending in his mite.

The success of the Club so far is in the greatest measure due to the energy and generosity of the President and the Committee. Professor Harrington certainly deserves the gratitude of every member for the interest which he has taken in the matter. He has spared neither time nor trouble in endeavouring to make the Club a success, and it is only due to him that we should all join heartily and see that his efforts are not in vain. Other professors, too, have shown their interest in a marked way, and if this opportunity of providing a common place of recreation for all members of the University is lost, the fault must lie entirely at the door of the graduates.

During the present week we believe a house-warming is to take place, when we hope every member will put in an appearance.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting, held last spring, the following officers were elected: President, Arch. McGoun, B.A., B.C.L.; Vice-Presidents, John S. Hall, B.A., B.C.L., Thos. A. Rodger, M.D., B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.; Secretary, J. R. Murray, B.A., B.C.L.; Treasurer, W. T. Scaife, B.A.Sc. The resident councillors are Messrs. C. H. McLeod, M.A.; C. J. Doherty, B.C.L.; James Stewart, M.D.; A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A.; A. Falconer, B.A., B.C.L.; W. Dixon, B.A. The non-resident councillors are Wm. Osler, M.D., Philadelphia; J. J. McLaren, B.C.L., Toronto; Brown Chamberlin, M.A., B.C.L., Ottawa; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A., Quebec; Hon. W. W. Lynch, B.C.L., Quebec; Rev. W. J. Dey, M.A. From the secretary's report for the year 1885-86, we learn that thirteen meetings of the executive committee took place during the year. At these or at general meetings the By-Laws were codified, the foundation of the University Club approved of and assisted, the state of the Law Faculty considered and suggestions proposed and forwarded to the faculty, which has since adopted many of them. The committee suggests that the subject of a higher matriculation, be considered; that the Graduates endeavor to strengthen the hands of the Law Faculty and enable it to adopt those suggestions of the society which from lack of funds it cannot do unaided; and that, as the resolution concerning the nomination of representative fellows is not all that it was expected to be, it be repealed and a better method of nomination sought for. It thanks the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE for assistance in the matter of reforming the Law Faculty, and refers to the extensively signed petition requesting that the library of McGill University be opened one night in each week, and hopes that the petition, when forwarded to the faculty, will be favorably received.

The treasurer's report is very satisfactory. Out of \$105.32 available for current expenses, only \$70.47 were spent, leaving a balance of \$34.85.

The Life Members' Commutation Fund has increased to \$630, and the Library Fund to \$2,645, the latter giving, with a balance from the McLaren Dinner Fund, the sum of \$161.25 for the purchase of books. The Dawson Principalship Fund is now \$3495.

The treasurer recommends a better investment of the \$1,536 now in the Molson's Bank and draws attention to the need of a personal canvass among recalcitrant subscribers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 12th inst., it was decided amongst other things that a big effort should be made to complete the Dawson Memorial Fund this year by increasing the amount to \$20,000, and also that steps should be taken towards amalgamating the University Societies. With a view to the former object, a personal canvass will almost immediately be commenced.

Personals.

Ritchie, B.A., '86, is a teacher at Lennoxville School.

T. H. Orton, M.D., '86, is practising in Hamilton, Ont.

C. W. Wilson, M.D., '86, is practising in Buckingham, Que.

R. A. Kennedy, B.A., M.D., '86, has settled in Rockland, Que.

Patterson, B.A., '86, is a teacher in the Sherbrooke Street School.

Kerry, British Association Gold Medallist '86, is in Algoma on the C.P.R.

R. Turnbull, M.D., '86, has gone out west. He is practising in Moose Jaw.

J. H. Y. Grant, M.D., '86, is at present resident accoucheur in the Maternity.

Harry Hamilton was last heard of from a snowy mountain top in British Columbia.

L. F. Ross, B.A., M.D., '86, was in town last week. He has started practice in Brushton, N.Y.

McDougall, B.A., '86, is lecturer in classics in the Presbyterian College. We wish him every success.

J. F. Mackie, B.A., B.C.L., '86 is now practising in this city, in partnership with Messrs. Atwater & Cross.

A. D. Blackader, M.D., '71, of this city has gone to Vienna for a few months' attendance at the hospitals.

A. N. Worthington, M.D., '86, late resident accoucheur to the University Maternity Hospital, is in Edinburgh.

D. McG. Decow, M.D., '86, has lately returned from London where he spent the summer. He will practice in the city.

J. Ralph Murray, Law, '86, has entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with W. G. Cruikshank, Esq.

W. Pringle, M.D., '86, has lately returned from Edinburgh, where he has been for the past six months pursuing his studies.

A. J. Brown, gold-medallist Law, '86, has entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with L. N. Benjamin, Q. C., of this city.

R. B. O'Sullivan, B.A., '86, was in town last week. He has just returned from Jamaica, (his native place) and is now rector elect at St. Andrews, Que.

F. D. Adams, Sc., '78, of the Geological Survey, is still at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, in connection with the Government's Geological exhibit.

J. A. Kinloch, M.D., '86, is at present in Vienna. He left Montreal in April last, and spent his summer in Edinburgh, where he took the L. R. C. S. He has only lately left for the continent.

G. Herbert Dawson, '86, Science, has been working on the Engineering Staff of the C.P.R., at St. Anne's Bridge, since last session. Gordon Forlong, Science, '84, has also been working on the same bridge.

E. de F. Holden, B.A., '86, and an ex-member of the class of '88, in Medicine, has joined the Benedicts. He was married in June last, and has settled down on a farm in his native place, St. Armand Centre.

Mr. Fred. H. Larkin preached his last sermon at Petitcodiac on the 26th of September, and left for McGill College. He has left a very favorable impression on all who attended his ministrations, and will be welcomed back. Such is the opinion of a local paper about one of our men.

Rev. D. L. McRae, of Cobourg, Ont., will, it is rumored, be called to Prince street church, Pictou. He is a graduate of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and has been pastor of Woodlands, Ont., and latterly at Cobourg, and at both places has met with great success in building up the churches.

Between the Lectures.

O'Hoolihan.—Och, Lavery, here comes some ladies! Lavery.—Ther divil! O'Hoolihan, rin up on ther bank and war-r-rn thim aff!

It looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down the street, and calmly turn down the stairs to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something wrong, something lacking, a deplorable tendency on the part of the dog.

"Yes," said the Chairman sadly, "our temperance meeting last night would have been more successful if the lecturer hadn't been so absent minded."

"What did he do?"

"He tried to blow the foam from a glass of water."

The late Dr. Kemper, the theologian, once commenced carving at the table a boiled ham that was doing duty for the second or third time.

"Why, my dear!" exclaimed his wife, in surprise, "you have forgotten something. You have not asked the blessing."

"Yes, I have, too," bluffly responded the doctor. "I've asked the Lord to bless this old ham all I'm a going to."

Bobby, a precocious youth of six summers, had been indulging in profanity, and, in order to escape the punishment for which his mother had made preparations, he crawled under a barn and remained there in a state of siege for the greater part of an afternoon. When his father returned at night and learned how matters stood he made his way, with much difficulty, under the barn in search of the boy. "Hello, pa," said Bobby cheerfully, as his sire approached, "you been swearing too?"

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary vocal powers, and had exercised them much to Johnny's annoyance.

One day he said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes dear."

Johnny was silent for some time, and then he went on:

"Say, ma!"

"What is it Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for bouncing him, do you?"

A Detroitier who recently paid a visit to Harper's Ferry accosted a citizen with:

"I suppose you know all about old John Brown?"

"John Brown—old John Brown? Did he live here?"

"Why, I mean old John Brown who tried to free the slaves."

"Wanted to free the slave, eh? did he have any middle name?"

"I am speaking of John Brown who got up the insurrection."

"Yes. I suppose you are. Got up an insurrection, did he? He shouldn't have done it. When did he leave here?"

"Is it possible you have never heard of John Brown?"

"Seems to me I have heard his name mentioned here. What did the insurrection amount to, and who insurrected!"

"He captured the engine house down there. Haven't you ever read the sign on the building?"

"Lots of times, but I didn't suppose it mounted to anything. John Brown? John Brown? How old a man was he?"

"Never mind," replied the Detroitier. "I'll probably find some one here who can tell me what I want to know."

"Let's go out together, then. You've got my curiosity excited, and I'd really like to know who he was and what reasons he had for leaving the place. Say we go and ask the bridge-tender. He's a great hand to remember picnics and insurrections."

EXCEPTING only Harvard, William and Mary, in Virginia, founded in 1693, is the oldest college in America. It can now boast of not a single student, and the last dollar of its endowment will soon have been spent. This grand old institution owes its downfall first to the war of the Rebellion, and finally to two destructive fires.

College World.

THE students in the normal schools in Japan have begun to wear foreign clothes.

THE oldest German-speaking university is Prague, founded in 1348; next comes Vienna, founded in 1365; Heidelberg follows, being the senior of the universities in the German Empire, founded in 1386; then Leipsic, in 1409; Freiburg, (Baden,) in 1454; Griefswald, in 1456; Bale, in 1460; Munich, in 1472; Tubingen, in 1477; Marburg, in 1527; Königsberg, in 1544; Jena, in 1558; Würzburg, in 1582; Giessen, in 1607; Kiel, in 1665; Halle, in 1694; Breslau, in 1702; Göttingen, in 1737; Erlangen, in 1743; Berlin, in 1810; Bonn, in 1818; Zurich, in 1838; Berne, in 1834; Strasburg, re-established in 1872, originally founded in 1567.

PLANS of the new Dalhousie university are now completed and tenders will be asked for at once. The building will be one of the finest in the maritime provinces, and outside of the universities of Toronto and McGill, the finest in the Dominion. In accommodation it will be second to none. The work will be proceeded with immediately and the university will be ready for the session of 1887. It will cost \$50,000 for the building alone and the equipment \$5,000 extra. When finished every cent will be paid up, as this was the agreement made by the governors with Sir Wm. Young when he presented them with a donation of \$20,000. The number of students has been steadily increasing for years, and in a few years the present attendance will probably be doubled. When all improvements are complete, the building will be of pressed brick with freestone trimmings, three storeys high with a tower rising from the centre 158 feet. Its extreme length will be 138 feet. Three will be a wing at each end, 74 feet in width. The law department will occupy the north wing, will have a separate entrance and be completely cut off in the interior from the arts faculty. The gymnasium will be one of the features of the university, as it is to be furnished with the most modern appliances.

CO-EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

You are aware how obstinately German universities have shut their sacred *Aula* from the tread of women. Now at once we see these sacred precincts invaded by a female student. It was in Leipzig, the very place where the Academic Council had a sitting, some years ago, to discuss the question if ladies were to be admitted as students, and where a peremptory "no" was the answer. Since that memorable veto, all hope seemed lost of ever gaining admittance, and the greater is now the surprise when in that very town where justice was thus offended, a young lady stepped through the door of the Hörsaal, and took her seat quite near the lecturer, Professor A. W. Hofmann, and listened attentively to what he had to say on "*Organische Chemie*." She was young and pretty, was beautifully dressed, and wore a straw hat that sat becomingly on her fair brow. She came from England, had studied at Cambridge, and is admitted by Professor Hofmann

as pupil in his laboratory, where she is practically employed and shows advanced knowledge. *Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte.* If her example be followed by a dozen fair Americans, the exceptions will soon prove a rule, and Germany no longer will bear the blame of withholding education from women.

Another triumph, which I have to mention, was the arrival of Mrs. Weber, the wife of Professor Weber at the University of Tübingen, to lecture on the necessity of extending the sphere of women's duties, beyond the precincts of the family. This lady for some years has addressed ladies' societies wherever they met, but this time it was not a ladies' society in which she came to speak, but a convention of men, who came from all parts of Germany to Wiesbaden to discuss the question of the mental development of the laboring classes. In proposing to take a part in their proceedings, this lady certainly transgressed the sphere until now open to the female sex in Germany, and she not only was received and heard with politeness, but also met with such marks of approbation and encouragement that she felt quite overwhelmed by the flattering praises bestowed on her. The president of the convention, commissioned by the society, gave her a beautiful bouquet of roses, with a memorial card in gilded letters in acknowledgment of her praiseworthy proceeding in coming as a pioneer of what women of this century ought to do. It was impossible to say more. Mrs. Weber has published her essays and speeches in a volume, under the title of "Social Duties of Families," a book well worth reading, and already in its second edition. If American ladies will visit the University of Tübingen, they may be sure to find in Mrs. Weber a friend who will helpfully further their claim to admittance to the lecture-rooms.

Mrs. Howe latterly has discussed the question of women's work as competitors in the market, and it would seem as if the opening for them was limited in consequence of unfitness. In America they seem to try the pen, just as they do here, with the notion it will be easy work. But why not do earnest work? A great opening for women is painting. Wiesbaden has, for instance, a manufactory of cartoons, which sells cards painted with flowers or ornamented with bouquets of leaves, which offers employment to many ladies of the better classes. These ornamented cards go to England, to America, over the whole world, and considering the immense number of cards required for sale, the demand is greater than the supply, for want of women workers fit for the task. An eye for colors and for graceful forms must be carefully educated, and we neglect to develop the sense of the beautiful Fröbel wished to correct this deficiency in our training, in his kindergarten; but he did not succeed, for our schools undo what the kindergarten begins. We are as far off as ever from being a nation with artistic tendencies, where the sense of the beautiful overrules everything, as was the case in Greece. American women, however, have taste by nature. If culture helped them, they could bring back the golden era for which we long. If only stress were laid on their application in that line when young, and if schools existed to develop what nature has given them freely. —AMELY BOLTE, in *Woman's Journal*.

A LITTLE TALK TO STUDENTS.

It is no easy matter after weeks or months of vacation from text book to get one's self into the right trim for systematic and continuous study. The mind, permitted to wander from one topic to another, as fancy or circumstance impels, and without fixed or definite purposes, is unable at first to set itself to the successful accomplishment of certain intellectual tasks in a certain fixed time, and according to a certain ideal standard. But use makes everything easy. It will take two or three weeks, perhaps longer, for some students to become adjusted to the routine of study and the recitation-room so it will not be difficult for them. But what young people go to school for is to learn how to study. The acquisition of knowledge is a valuable part of schooling, but its main object is to shape and sharpen and round and smooth and develop and harmonize the various faculties of the mind, so that when the student goes out into the world he may know just how to apply his mind rightly and successfully to the solution of the problems of life, and to the due and orderly acquisition, arrangement and digestion of its facts. In solving an arithmetical or algebraic problem he is learning how to solve far more difficult problem that will be forced upon him in the course of his future life. In mastering a chain of logic so that he can state clearly and consecutively, in their proper order, its various links, he is learning how to find his way through future labyrinths quite as perplexing as any figured in the books. In making a translation from a foreign language into his mother tongue, he is cultivating taste, discrimination, expression, force, all of which will be of service to him every time, he opens his mouth to speak or takes a pen to write. In preparing a composition, every power of his mind is, or ought to be, laid under contribution, and he shows here the possible height of his high tide mark. Uniform submission to the rules and regulations of the institution of which he is a student forms in him the habit of obedience to lawfully constituted authority and prepares him for the duties of intelligent citizenship. And so every study and every exercise has its intrinsic value in developing, educating and training his various power. If at the end of an academic or collegiate course of study he has learned how to use his mind, how to control it, how to direct it, then he has attained the object and end of preparatory study.

The student who is obliged to go over and over and over again the same lesson before he can master it often envies him who at one reading or at two reading can make the lesson his own, and with but little effort shine in the recitation-room. But what is easily learned is easily forgotten. There are minds, but they are rare, that are as wax to receive impressions and as steel to retain them. In the great majority of cases, "slow and steady wins the race." Great erudition, like great wealth, is built up by slow and steady accretion.

Prizes, marks, honors, are very well for those who need such stimuli, or who are so made that they cannot willingly take second place in the ranks of their fellows. Biography shows that the taking of these in school and college signifies little with regard to high

ultimate success in life. It is better to have a thorough knowledge of the subject of the lesson in its various aspects than to "cram" so as to make a brilliant recitation. The gain by such a course is for the moment only; the loss is for a lifetime.

In preparing one's lessons for the next day it is well to begin with the hardest. If it contains difficulties that defy immediate conquest, let them lie in solution in the mind and return to the attack later. Often the tangle will unravel itself, or seem to, and what was obscure will become clear and definite. It is well to go over all one's lessons the night before recitation, and let them lie in the mind while one is sleeping. Then go over them again in the morning. The third repetition of them in the recitation-room will be likely to fasten them permanently in the memory.

To such students as have the grasp of mind to do it, we recommend that they read carefully the preface, the introduction and the table of contents of each of their text-books, and get, so far as they can, an outline of the whole subject treated of, and then in preparing each lesson note its place in the general plan of the book. This method of procedure they will find will give them, to an extent, while first going through the book, the advantages of a review, and make their labors easier and more efficient.

As far as possible the student should arrange the succession of his studies so that his mind will be kept fresh. Nine hours of sleep, at the most, is all one needs. There are fifteen hours left to be occupied and they may be so occupied, that every minute shall count, and not one be wasted. Recreation and rest are as much a duty as is study, and many of the exercises of the student may well stand in the place of recreation. Learning how to make such an adjustment of one's time to his duties as gives the largest results for the hours invested is no mean accomplishment.—*New York Weekly Tribune.*

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor:—

DEAR SIR.—I see by Saturday's "Star" that a class of some twenty students from the Polytechnic College, of Troy, N.Y., have arrived at the Windsor, accompanied by Prof. H. B. Nason, for the purpose of examining the new C. P. R. bridge at Lachine. Now Mr. Editor, when these gentlemen find it profitable to them to come such a long distance to examine into the construction of this bridge, surely our "Faculty of Applied Science," can afford to appoint one of our Professors to take the Science students over this structure to see its principal points. It is true that at any time, any student can go out by himself, but he would not likely be able to see or learn as if he went together with one of our professors to explain any points.

Hoping that I am not taking up too much of your valuable space,

Yours truly

STUDENT IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

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DIED:—On the 13th, instant, at his residence, 16 University St., Montreal; The Venerable Archdeacon Leach, Vice-Principal of McGill University.

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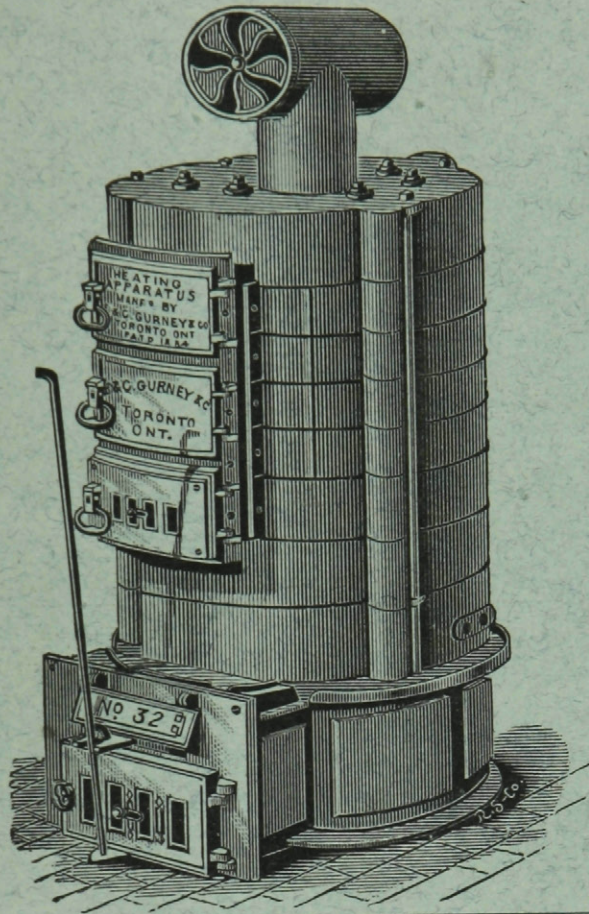
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